

FOR SALE.
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SUTTON'S FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER & VEGETABLE TABLE SEEDS.

SUTTON'S CONCENTRATED MANURE
 for Flowers and Vegetables.

"LE FLORAL" FRENCH MANURE;
 for Trees, Flowers and Vegetables.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

RECENT WORKS ON GARDENING.

GARDENING TOOLS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

16th September, 1883. [632]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
 FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
 DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.
 And
 AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFTIED,
 PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICES.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONG KONG DISPENSARY. [23]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but for advice of good faith.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent not later than on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 17TH, 1883.

In a few days more, probably, we shall have news of the decision of the French Chamber of Deputies with reference to the Franco-Chinese imbroglio. Whether it will be pacific or warlike remains to be seen, but in the face of the difficulties France has on hand in various other quarters is hardly likely that she will rush into a war with China if she can possibly accomplish her purpose in Annam and Tonquin without it. On the other hand, if she is forced into a war, there can be little doubt as to the ultimate issue: This China probably recognises, and neither country really wishes to fight. They have, however, been on the verge of war for some months past, and at times hostilities have seemed inevitable, at others affairs have worn a more pacific appearance. It is as yet impossible to foretell the issue of the difference between the two, but at the moment things seem to wear a more peaceful aspect. When the French commenced their operations in Tonquin, the Black Flag band was supposed to number about three thousand, and as time went on their numbers increased, and the French, latterly have declared that their opponents were for the most part regularly drilled and properly equipped Chinese troops, and that they numbered in all from fifteen to twenty thousand. Then comes the news that the Annamese Government has made arrangements with the Black Flags to cease their opposition to the French, and almost at the same time the news is published that the enemy are marching in mass and have abandoned all their positions between Hanoi and Son-tai without striking blow. The explanation of this may possibly be, and most probably is, that the Chinese auxiliaries of the Black Flags have been withdrawn. The question then arises, what was the character of these auxiliaries, and whence were they drawn? If they were, as are, regularly drilled and properly equipped soldiers, they could only have been drawn from the Chinese troops massed on the frontier, and in that case it would seem that the Chinese have, as our Haiphong correspondent remarked, some time ago, been making war on France on the sly. The withdrawal of the troops from Tonquin goes to indicate a change of policy. Several items of news received from the Chinese side also seem to show that this is so. The Nanking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 29th ultimo, said:—"The *Official Gazette* of this city publishes an Imperial decree commanding P'eng Yu-Lin to proceed at once on a reconnoitring expedition to Annam, taking with him five battalions of troops comprising two thousand five hundred men." This statement is calculated to mislead. A reconnoitring expedition might mean anything or nothing; but in the present state of affairs the supposition would be that it was directed against France. The explanation, however, is supplied by the Tientsin correspondent of the *News*, who, writing on the 3rd October, said:—"The Viceroy of Chihli has had his interview with M. Tzicou before His Majesty, by whom the facts have been submitted to the Grand Council. This body has decided to appoint P'eng Yu-Lin Special High Commissioner of Kwangtung, Kuangsi, Fukien, and Chekiang, with orders to make all necessary arrangements for beating back the Black and Yellow Flags when driven out of Tonquin." If this information be correct it would seem that the Chinese look upon the driving out of the Black and Yellow Flags as a matter of course, and that, so far from affording them any assistance or an asylum on Chinese territory, they intend to keep them across the frontier, in which case these bands will be between two fires and must inevitably be either completely subdued or exterminated. Le Euro-CHANG

is reported in his interviews with M. Tzicou to have disowned the Black Flag, denied that any aid had been given to them by China, and given France carte blanche to act with them as she pleases. It is further reported that the Empress looks unfavourably on the idea of a war with France. M. Tzicou has also had a satisfactory interview with Prince Kung. These reports, if true, would go to show that China is now disposed to let France carry out her present operations against the enemy in Tonquin without active interference on her part. This uncertainty question remains to be dealt with, and China will no doubt endeavour by diplomacy to secure a neutral zone between her own territory and the limit of the French protectorate in Tonquin, but at present she hardly seems disposed to fight for it. On the other hand the French Chamber of Deputies may be disposed to make some concessions in order to diminish the danger of a rupture. On the whole the prospects of an amicable settlement seem more favourable than they did a week or two ago, but the position is still sufficiently critical to give cause for anxiety.

The delivery of the American mail was begun at 5.15 yesterday evening.

The American gunboat *Palos*, Lieutenant-Commander Green, left here yesterday for Taiwan.

The General Manager (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) informed us that the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s chartered steamer *Moray*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The French cruiser *Hermione*, Commander Roncan, belonging to the Naval Division of China-Chittagong, arrived yesterday morning from Ha Long Bay in Tonquin, and will return to Tientsin within a few days.

The Agent informs us that the Massacres of the *Amoy* steamship *Pai-ti*, with the next-ward French mail, left Amoy at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for Hongkong, and passed Mactan at 5 o'clock.

It is reported (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that the Vice-Admiral Chou, Minister of the Fleet at Shanghai, applied to the Viceroy to be transferred. The Viceroy replied that Mr. Chou was liked by foreigners and had better retain his present position.

The Acting-Consul for China informs the *Evening Star* that he is in regular communication with the Chinese Minister of Justice, stating that the Foreign Minister had deputed the Chief Justice of the Criminal Court to proceed to Nagasaki to investigate the recent police outrages.

It is noteworthy (says the *Shanghai Courier*) that in the steamer *Amoy*, the French Consul, who was conspicuously placed in the Chinese saloon saluting, aid on behalf of the survivors by the late floods on the Yellow River, and that to invite the sympathy of the passengers large plaudits of some of the worst scenes produced by the floods, representing men, women, and children dying from drowning, surround the box.

Tomorrow evening at St. Andrew's Hall Sir Giulio Cesare Crispini will give a grand instrumental concert. He will perform on the violin, the xylophone, and the vibraphone, and will be assisted by Signor Cattaneo. The programme, which will be found on our front page, is an attractive one, and as the performance is an entirely novel one in this Colony, and the man can come with an established reputation, it will, we hope, be well received.

It will no doubt interest many of our readers to know the quantity of rain that has fallen at the Peak during the present year, which has proved one of the wettest on record. The following figures, as supplied to us by a hydrographer on the heights:

January	0. inches
February	0.11 inches
March	1.25 inches
April	1.00 inches
May	1.35 inches
June	1.25 inches
July	1.15 inches
August	1.15 inches
September	0.90 inches
October to date	0.20 inch
	121.45 inches

The Chinese are always ready to turn an honest penny. The *Bawina Handel* says:—"It is reported to us from Saigon that in that town and throughout the whole of the interior fresh fish is now less in demand because they have got too much. The price of fish has been reduced to 10 cents per kilogramme, and the chief place in Saigon most concerning proof of this was furnished last week. On a fish called *kakap* being cut open when offered for sale, two maimed fingers of a human hand with the nails still on them were found in its stomach. Naturally none would buy any of this fish, and sea fishes may now be had there for next to nothing. This circumstance has taken most notice of by Chinese especially, and they are now getting a good price for it, and dry, in order afterwards to retail it at a handsome profit when the remembrances of Krakatoa has become less. Hence consumers for dried fish should look out."

The following appears in the *N. C. Daily News*:—A correspondent at Thonkin informs us that the Chinese here at Canton have been discredited by the Chinese there, and some remarkable views on the manner in which the difficulty should be settled have been expressed. They say that as the event which gave rise to the whole disturbance was an accident on board the *Houkow*, a steamer bound to Meaux-Batavier & Swire, that firm ought to be adjudged to pay the whole amount of the damages sustained. This is the opinion of the Chinese especially, and they are now getting a good price for it, and dry, in order afterwards to retail it at a handsome profit when the remembrances of Krakatoa has become less. Hence consumers for dried fish should look out.

Mr. Peter Maclean, of Shanghai, writing in the *N. C. Herald* of the 10th instant, on the state of the Flora-Goods market, says:—"Every kind of business has been injured and retarded since the suspension of the British flag for the last six months. For, although they were not of the highest standing or doing a large business, the chief partners in them were men of considerable reputation, and as soon as it was known that their banks had closed, rumour became busy with the names of many others. As a matter of fact the entire native trading interests are at the present time in a very bad condition, for the Chinese have lost a lot Chinese new year let down with them of considerable resources, and they and their constituents must have been losing money, as a rule, all this season. The consequence is that they are unable to stand any drain upon their limited funds, and a large part of the capital with which they carry on their business is derived from the Shantai bank, the firm here going to break up, as the closure of this bank and might cause the closure of all the native banks. Yesterday the Shantai bankers withdrew some of their money from the Shanghai bank, and if they continue to do so, as their deposits fall, they will ruin the trade of the port for the remainder of the season. It appears at present as if the Chinese having acted here were going to break up, as the closure of these establishments, which are still doing business, is a sufficient defence. The captain had a right to forbid him from going ashore. It was not like the case of a vessel sailing under the flag of a nation which had a treaty under which deserting sailors would be arrested in the United States, but the Chinese had such a treaty, and the captain had let them go. The Chinese law under which he could be tried is quite clear." It follows, therefore, that the unfortunate Chinese were completely without redress. As British subjects their detention on board was not only legal, but in a sense, necessary, while as Chinese subjects, to let them land would be exposing them to fine and imprisonment for desertion. The Chinese government had no right to interfere. The Chinese law was binding to the steamer for a year by articles of war, and the Chinese had a right to prohibit him from going ashore. It was not like the case of a vessel sailing under the flag of a nation which had a treaty under which deserting sailors would be arrested in the United States, but the Chinese had such a treaty, and the captain had let them go. The Chinese law under which he could be tried is quite clear." It follows, therefore, that the unfortunate Chinese were completely without redress. 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is only 4,000 feet, and our heaviest grades only ninety feet per mile. Then, too, the further north you go the narrower the mountainous region becomes. The Union and Central Pacific roads have 1,200 miles of graded road, and the Denver and Rio Grande 500 miles. As far north as it is warmer along the Canadian than along the line of the Northern Pacific, although we are much farther north. By November we will be across the Divide with our engines, and in two years our road will be completed from ocean to ocean. From Winnipeg westward we run through the most excellent wheat country, where the soil is better, if perhaps not so肥沃, as that of the Red River valley, and the grain is drier, and, as is not uncommon, by the floods which occur along the Red River Valley in the Spring. At the base of the Rocky Mountains, and in the mount in parks and valleys, there are most excellent stock ranges. There are many large ranches there, with large herds. Most of these ranches are rented to English and Canadian gentlemen, who are paying the best kind of stock men.

Celebrating the completion of the
NORTH PACIFIC.
GOLD SPUR, M.T., 8th September.

The ceremony of driving the golden spike, which completed the Northern Pacific Railroad, and permanently joined the Northern Pacific Coast with the Atlantic, has just been completed at half past three o'clock. There are large crowds, and booming of cannon and displays of color.

EUROPE.

THE UNVEILING OF THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.
PAris, 6th September.

The unveiling of the statue of Lafayette took place to-day at Leipsig in the presence of an immense crowd, despite a severe rain. The street was crowded with spectators, and ornate processional avenues. Among the distinguished persons present was Morton, United States Minister to France; Sergeant, United States Minister to Germany; General Columbia and Colonel Lichtenstein, who represented President Grévy, and General Villiers, who represented General Moro. Friends of the late General Lafayette performed the ceremony of uncovering the statue, amid the plaudits of the multitude and salutes of artillery.

THE "TIMES" RECEIVES A REPRIMAND.
BERLIN, 9th September.

The North German Gazette, in an editorial, attacks the advice recently given by France to the London Times, to relinquish its colonial enterprises in Africa, and to return to the Rhine, with a man according to the Gazette, against Germany. The Times article, it says, would show greater political wisdom by refraining from childish attacks on the Gazette. If the Times retained its former opinion it would perceive that the recent article in the Gazette, which was written to maintain peace, helped to lessen the tension between England and France, the effect of which is eloquently shown in the release by the French in Madagascar of Shaw, the English missionary.

STANLEY'S TRIP INTO THE INTERIOR
OF AFRICA.

LONDON, 9th September.
Advices from Leopold, West Africa, dated August 15th, state that Henry A. Stanley, after penetrating far into the interior, returned to Stanley Falls, it is believed that Stanley intends to travel the coast covered in his former journey along the east coast.

CHAMOIS'S WILL.

VIENNA, 10th September.
The full text of the will of the Count de Chambois is published. It gives the Countess a life estate in his four domains, and an income of 2,000,000 francs, less 2,000,000 francs variably bequeathed.

THE COUNTESS DE CHAMBOIS AND THE
ORLEANS PRINCE.

PARIS, 11th September.
The Vicere of France states the Countess de Chambois authorizes the publication of the statement that her decision regarding the position of chief mourner at the funeral of the Comte implied a refusal on her part to recognize the undivided right of the Orleans Princes.

ANOTHER SHOCK AT LUCHA.

MONTEVIDEO, 11th September.
Earthquake shocks were felt yesterday and today at Casimatico, Isthia.

ALFONSO'S VACATION ABRIDGED.

LONDON, 8th September.
A Paris correspondent of the Times says King Alfonso's first intention to his projected journey was to visit England, Belgium, Austria, and Greece, and to make his way to Spain by way of France, but Queen Victoria's illness caused King to defer his visit to England, owing to the precarious condition of her Majesty's health. The despatch also states that, owing to recent political events in Spain, the journey of the King was reduced, allowing only a short visit to Austria, France, and Germany.

GATHERING THEM IN.

PARIS, 10th September.
The Crown Prince of Portugal arrived to-day and was received with great honor. This visit is considered as an indication of another adhesion to the Austro-German alliance.

ALFONSO AND THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

VIENNA, 13th September.
The Emperor and King Alfonso laid the last stone at the new Town Hall cornerstone. There was a grand banquet in honor of the event. The Emperor, in a speech, addressed the King, to whom the latter responded in German. The paper also proposed a toast in honor of the Count of Biscay. The Emperor and King Alfonso have gone to Moravia to witness the annual military maneuvers.

REGIENDE FLORI ERNSTREUTEN.

PARIS, 15th September.
The police have frustrated a plot to kill King Alfonso during his visit to France.

MUSICA'S OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, 10th September.
The Post's Berlin correspondent says: The Queen of Bulgaria is acting in a thoroughly revolutionary manner, and do not even disdain a coalition with Nihilists. It is feared their actions will bring about a crisis that will lead to reopening the whole Eastern question.

The Telegraph's correspondence in Vienna, referring to affairs in Bulgaria, says: It can be positively stated that the object of Russia is to get rid of Prince Alexander, and place its own nominee upon the throne. None of the Powers will, however, tolerate the usurpation of the throne of Bulgaria by a Russian Pretender, even though he should prove a Grand Duke, Saxon or Grand Duke Ferdinand.

THE STANDARD'S BERLIN DESPATCH STATES THE JUDGMENT OF THE EMPEROR AND KING OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY IS UNKNOWN TO RUSSIA, AND IT IS ADVISED THAT THE KING OF BULGARIA IS AN ENEMY TO RUSSIA, AND IS DESTINED TO FAIL.

He adds that the relations now existing between Germany and Russia are much more cold, and says it is reported the Russians are concentrating an armed force north of the River Danube, between Roumania and Bulgaria.

THE O'DONNELL DEMONSTRATION STOPPED.

LODRA, 12th September.
Owing to information of a proposed demonstration on the arrival of O'Donnell, the slayer of James Cagney, from South Africa, a gunboat will be sent to meet the steamer, and her place of landing may be changed.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FALSE
PROPHET.

CAIRO, 12th September.
Hicks Pasha, who left Khartoum with 5,000 men for a campaign against El Mahdi, the False Prophet, telegraphs the Khedive that El Mahdi's religious followers are broken.

BALTIMORE, HARBOUR.

THE HAGUE, 12th September.
The Colonial Minister requests that when the Budget for the East Indies is completed, credit will be inserted for the improvement of the Port of Batavia.

AN UNSATISFACTORY APPOINTMENT.

KONSTANTINOPOLE, 12th September.
The appointment of General Lamartine, the French Ambassador to Austria, to St. Petersburg creates an unfavorable impression here, owing to his Asiatic origin.

THE SULTAN'S POLICY.

GASTIN, 12th September.
General Catara, Aid-de-Camp to the King of Servia, in presenting Bismarck with the Order of the White Eagle, expressed his readiness to discuss the adhesion of Servia to the Austro-German Alliance.

THE TRADES UNION CONVENTION.

BIRMINGHAM, 12th September.
The Trades Union Convention, at which Joseph Arch offered a resolution that considering the large amount of waste land in the kingdom which is capable of cultivation, radical changes in the land system of the country are required in order that the land may be put under produc-

tive cultivation for the benefit of the community, thereby offering a check to speculative emigration. An amendment was offered calling upon the Government to declare such land Government property, and was adopted. In addition, the entire resolution was adopted.

BIRMINGHAM, 14th September.

The Trades Union Congress adopted only the original resolution of Joseph Arch. It declares that considering the large amount of waste land in the kingdom capable of cultivation, radical changes in the land system of the country are required in order that the land may be put under produc-

tive cultivation for the benefit of the community, thereby offering a check to speculative emigration. The amendment calling on the Government to declare such land Government property was rejected. A resolution was adopted favoring paid labor representation in Parliament.

CASLE BURNED.

LONDON, 14th September.

Cardsby Castle, near Fosfair, Scotland, owned by the Earl of Arran, was burnt down, loss, £20,000.

AN ARCHAIC LAW.

PARIS, 14th September.

Captain Delaney, a French infantry officer, predicted four years ago that there would be an earthquake in Java, giving the date two days within its actual occurrence. He predicts a world disaster in 1886.

The Academy of Sciences, in discussing the prediction, decided that it was merely an extraordinary coincidence.

PARISIAN FAIR.

LONDON, 14th September.

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A PEACE CONGRESS.

PARIS, 14th September.

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only result in the conclusion of a peace

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EXTRACTS.

THE STAR SIEURS.
Bright Sirius, that when Orion goes,
To darkness and the nightfall all are seen
With cheerful fervor of a warrior's men.
Who holds in his great hand the battle-sabre;
Unpruned of fame though swift the flood assails
Rushing many lustres to the loan:
Both my star, and thou in me are seen
To show what source divine is, and proclaims
Long watches through, at one with giddy flight,
I mark thee plating joy in constant fire:
And thy quick beams, whose spot of life inspire
Life to the spirit, passion for the light.
Dark Earth since first she left her lord from sight
Has viewed and felt whom swop her as a tyke.
GODSON MARCHAND.

FUNERALS OF SOME FRENCH KINGS.

In their deaths and the manner of their burials the Bourbon Princes have almost all been strangely unfortunate. Henri Martin says of Louis XIV.'s demise that it was "not only a reign that ended; it was an era and a whole world of great things that vanished"; and yet what a miserable death the Grand Monarque had, and how ignobly he was carried to his grave! The old King was left almost alone with Madame de Maintenon, and, sending for his great grandson, the boy of five, who was soon to be Louis XV., he said to him, "Be warned by me; I have been the fond of war and too extravagant." Several times he made use of the expression, "When I was King," as if he knew that all power had departed from him. He died on the 1st Sept., 1715, and was buried on the 9th with less pomp than would have been displayed for one of his squires while he reigned. The Regent was impatient to get him out of the way as privately as possible, dreading a demonstration of popular hostility, for the King had become odious from his patronage of the Jesuits. Voltaire says that the road between Versailles and St. Denis was lined with booths as if for a fair; the people drank, sang, and danced, yelling execrations against Father Le Tellier, and proposing that a raid should be made upon the houses of all the Jesuits. When the news passed the populace hissed and grinned, which so frightened the coachman and unknown that they urged the horses into a trot, and stones were thrown into the mourning coaches, but with little effect, for most of them were empty. Upon arriving at St. Denis the coffin was hastily carried into the Abbey, and the doors were then violently closed to exclude the rabble, whose voices could be heard outside during the short service, gabbled through by a bishop and two canons. Even more shocking than this were the death and funeral of Louis XV. This King died of the small-pox, and the contagion spreading through the place, Versailles became like a Lazar-house. Fifty persons caught the infection, and ten of them died. Among those who sickened were the King's three daughters—the Princess Adelaide, Victoire, and Sophie, better known by the nickname which their father bestowed on them, "Pogues," "Chiffe," and "Graille," or Tas, Rag, and Bobtail. The King's illness had spread consternation among the fliers of Mademoiselle du Barry, who had always treated the Dauphin (about to become Louis XVI.) with impudence. Mademoiselle Du Barry herself was thunderstruck at hearing the King was going to die. The aged Marshal de Richelieu, her staunchest patron, snatched her to Rueil, promising that he would fetch her back if his Master's illness took a turn for the better; then this profigate old man returned to Versailles and found a pretty scene being enacted in the King's death-chamber. The Confessor who had been summoned, the Abbe Mandour, insisted that the King should subscribe to a declaration of repentence before he might be made public. As he refused abjuration on any other terms, a long parley ensued, and at last his remarkable statement was drawn up—"Although a King can account of his conduct to God, we believe that he repents for having caused scandal to his subjects, and be only disposed to live in order that he may devote himself to religion and to the happiness of his people." This paper having been signed, Cardinal de Rohan Ayron was induced to administer the Sacrament, and several persons followed him, holding sponges dipped in vinegar to their mouths. The Marshal de Richelieu grasped the Cardinal excitedly by the arm and warned him that he must not read out "the stupid declaration which Maudoux had dictated;" but just as his Eminence was about to raise his hands in pronouncing absolution, the sturdy Mandour plucked him by the rochet, and adjured him to do his duty, upon which the Cardinal, in a very shame, read the Royal words in a faltering voice. The Due de Richelieu was so incensed that he loudly grappled the prelate with the most insulting epithet! This little episode sheds a curious light on some of the ways of the old Monarchy; and it must be remembered that Louis XVI., whom Royalists now sanctify as a martyr, was held in the utmost contempt by the aristocracy with whom he was Dauphin simply because he had disconcerted the immorality of his grandfather. Louis XV. was buried at night with no state at all, the hearse and coaches trotting all-the-way. Crowds had collected, however, to see the corse pass, and they greeted it with malevolence. "No a hat was raised," says Beaunval, "even the women did not make the sign of the cross; nothing was heard but bad language all the way, and the guards listened to it with indifference." Less than 20 years after this the next of the Bourbon Kings was to be buried ignominiously by lantern-light and amid the jeers of those who shovelled his headless body into the earth. But in this case the jeering was rather forced. The men who carried the King's body from the Place de la Revolution, now Place de la Concorde, to the plot of waste ground on which the Church of the Madeleine has since been built, passed amid groups of awe-stricken people, who were afraid to speak. To come back to the first of the Bourbon Sovereigns, Henri IV., was stabb'd by Ravaillac in the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and died instantaneously after receiving his second wound. He seems to have owed his death to the carelessness in which Royal edicts were obeyed in those days, when, as many believe, monarchs had things of their own way. The Rue de la Ferronnerie was a very narrow thoroughfare, bordered on the one side by the wall of the Cimetière des Innocents; but it was made smaller still by a number of old iron rods having erected staves against the wall. As early as the reign of Henri II., an order had been issued for the removal of these staves, but they had not been moved. Henri IV.'s coach, entering the street, was obstructed by a couple of carts coming from the opposite direction, and as two vehicles could not pass abreast, the carts had to back out. The guards, to avoid increasing the block, took a short cut across the cemetery, intending to join the coach when it issued from the street, and this left the ground clear for Ravaillac, who jumped on to a kerbstone, leaned right into the coach, and struck at the king without hindrance. Henri IV.'s death filled Paris with horror. Troubles about the Regency began immediately he was gone, and the dread of a new civil war was proved upon the public mind that the "ROI Galant," was buried amid general signs of terror rather than mourning. No soldier died than Louis XIII.'s can be imagined. He was disliked by his own wife; he had no friends among his courtiers, and even the little Dauphin had not been taught

to love him. They brought in the boy to receive his father's blessing and Louis XIII. asked him his name; "Louis Quatorze," answered the child. "Not yet," said the king gently, and smiled, but there must have been a sigh with the smile. Louis XIII. was buried with decent pomp, and there was no hissing of his ears; but the people showed adequate indifference, and as it was known that noblemen who attended the funeral were not likely to ingratiate themselves with the Queen Regent there were very few mourners. The public sympathy was at the death of Louis XIII. was entirely absent in the present century when Louis XVIII. died. This philosopher-king remarked, as he died, that he was thicker than Rœy IV., that he was dying "dans son lit mon gîte," or a "caveau," instead of having been made over to his philosopher as he was, because he had left the mimicry of dying without any interesting face for him except the Dauphin's. The Dauphin really loved him, but nobody else did. The ultramontane were glad to see him go, and his successor the Prince d'Artois, added for him a little that while the King was devoting his last breath, the heir apparent and the Due d'Orléans sat at the next door holding animated discussions as to whether a King could govern without a political police. When all was over, the Marquis de Dreux-Brezé, Master of the Ceremonies, approached the new King with a low bow, upon which Charles X. composed his face and walked to the Marguile to open the folding doors which led into the reception room where the Minister and many others had gathered. M. de Dreux-Brezé, as he did this cried "Messieurs le Roi!" and the concurring sister of the old King's death by saying the same fine of the new one. For Louis XVIII.'s funeral it was splendid—but the finest that a French King ever had—but since there was no national grief at his death his obsequies were simply a show which was given out to stand at with dry eyes. The Bourbons had been dethroned before their boat came in, and Charles X. ended his day at Goritz. He died of a paroxysm of derangement much like that of Comte de Chambord, but he was not thought to be in serious danger till the very end of his life. One of his former Ministers, the Comte de Clermont-Tonnerre, who had come from France two days previously, found him delirious but still alive, and said to his physician, "Oh, I'll fix you! I'll bust the head off you if you dare to touch me again, and under she went again. After the second dip she emerged, flaving the air wildly, and shouting, "G've me from here! Don't you chuck me under ag'in, you nigger!" But the physician was inexorably aghast, and went to the bottom of the time. When she has escaped from his clutch she stood dropping upon the shore, she shrank her face, and screamed, "Oh, I'll fix you! I'll bust the head off you if you dare to touch me again, and under she went again. 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